

An intercomparison and evaluation of modelled trends of nitrogen and sulphur wet deposition in Europe over the period 1990-2010 in the framework of the Eurodelta3/TFMM trend modelling exercise

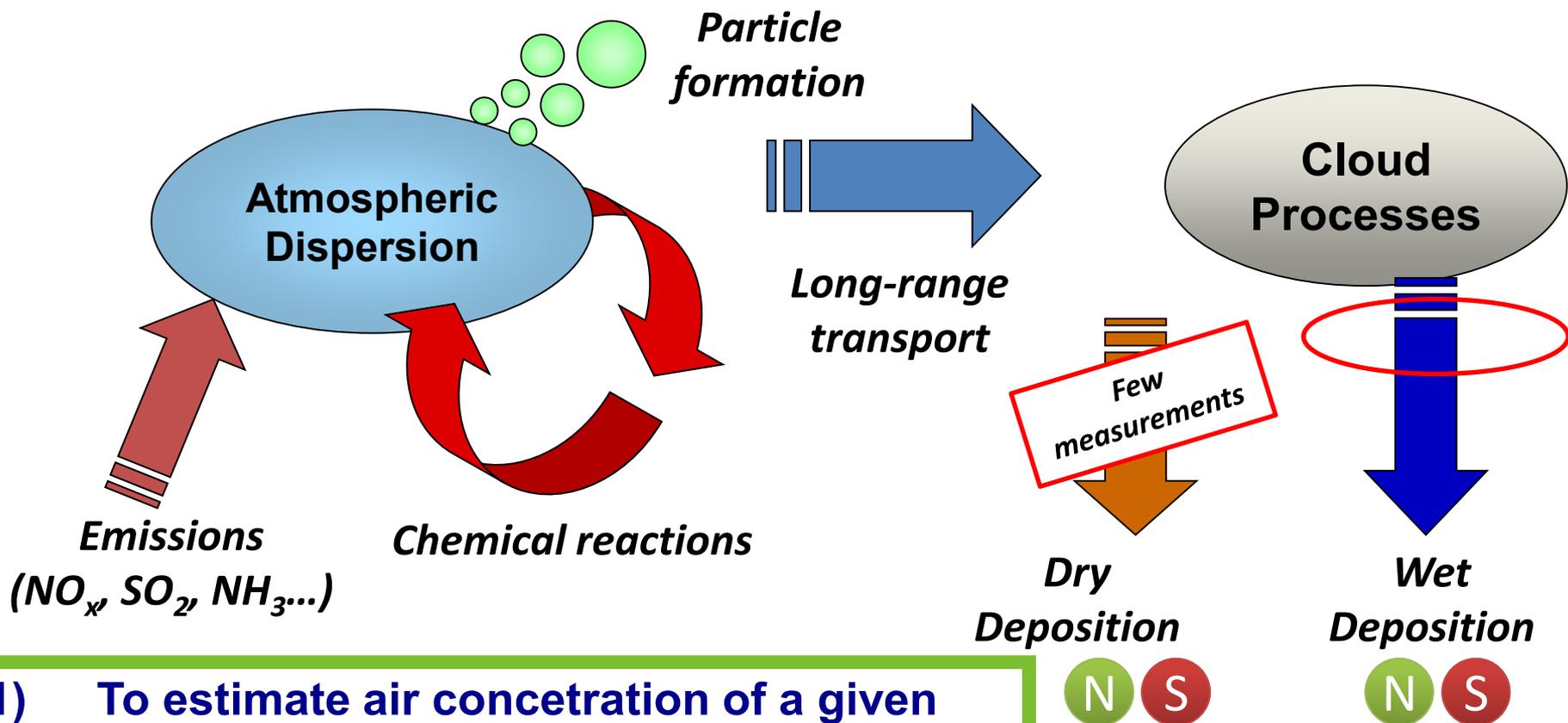
Mark R. Theobald, Marta G. Vivanco, Wenche Aas, Mario Adani, Camilla Andersson, Bertrand Bessagnet, Gino Briganti, Andrea Cappelletti, Giancarlo Ciarelli, Augustin Colette, Florian Couvidat, Kees Cuvelier, Massimo D'Isidoro, Hilde Fagerli, Astrid Manders, Kathleen Mar, Mihaela Mircea, Noelia Otero, Maria-Teresa Pay, Valentin Raffort, Yelva Roustan, Martijn Schaap, Svetlana Tsyro, Peter Wind



Outline

- *Why look at deposition?*
- *Datasets*
- *Model performance assessment for wet deposition and precipitation: 1990, 2000, 2010*
- *Analysis of observed/modelled trends in wet deposition for the periods 1990-2000 and 2000-2010*
- *The contribution of dry deposition to total deposition*

Why study nitrogen and sulphur deposition?



- 1) To estimate air concentration of a given pollutant (deposition as a process in the mass balance)
- 2) To estimate effects on ecosystems

Loss of biodiversity

Datasets Used

Variables (annual, seasonal)

Wet deposition of oxidised N (**WNO_x**)

Wet deposition of reduced N (**WNH_x**)

Wet deposition of S (**WSO_x**)*

Precipitation

* Not including sea-salt sulphate

Simulations (1990-2010)

Chimere (**CHIM**)

EMEP MSC-W (**EMEP**)

Lotos-Euros (**LOTO**)

MATCH

MINNI

Simulations (1990, 2000, 2010)

Chimere (**CHIM**)

EMEP MSC-W (**EMEP**)

Lotos-Euros (**LOTO**)

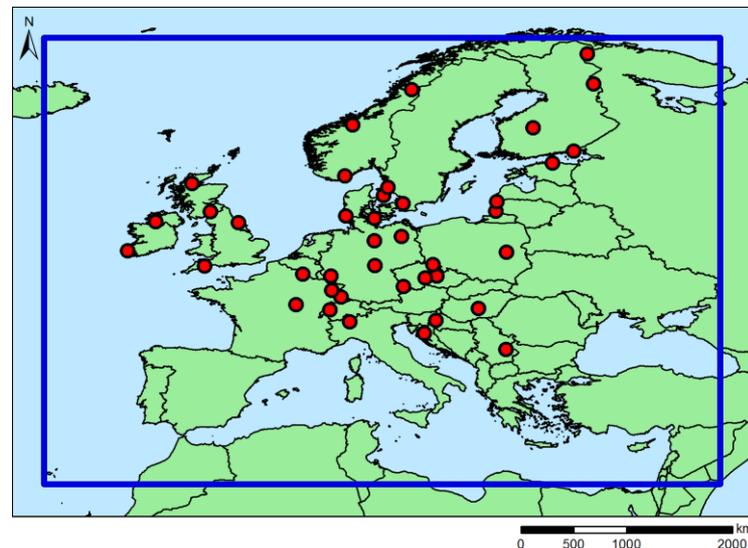
MATCH

MINNI

CMAQ (CMAQB)

Polair3D (POLR)

WRF-Chem (**WRFC**)



Observations

(EMEP sites: 1990-2010)

40 Sites

Criteria: > 75% of year

> 75% of years in period

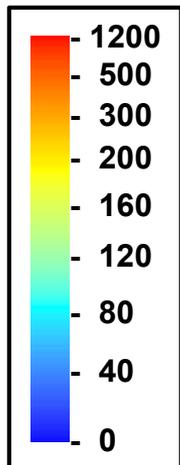


Norsk institutt for luftforskning
Norwegian Institute for Air Research

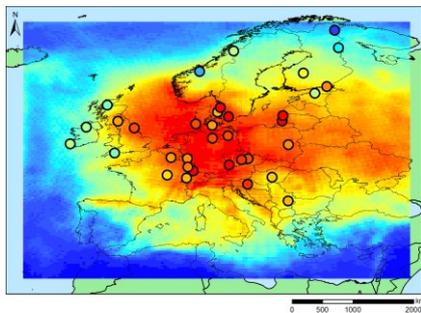
Colette, A. et al., *Geoscientific
Model Development*, 10(9), 3255.

1990 Base Year WNOx (mg N m⁻²)

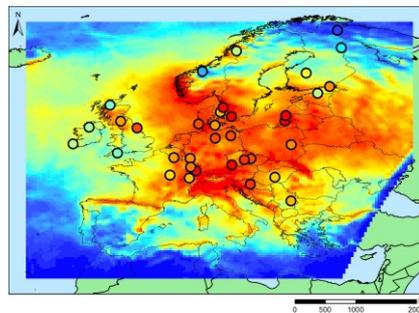
Legend



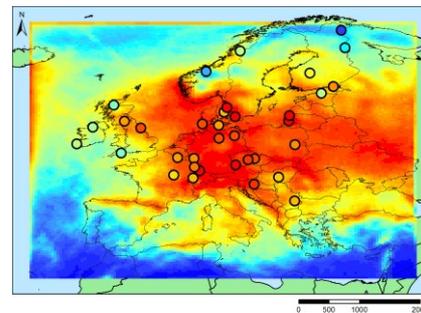
CHIM



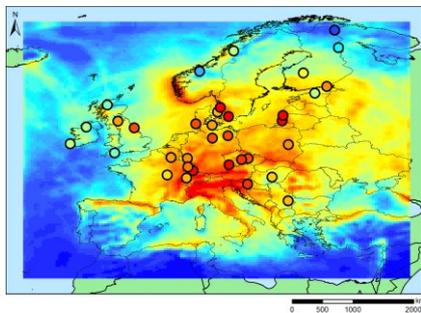
CMAQB



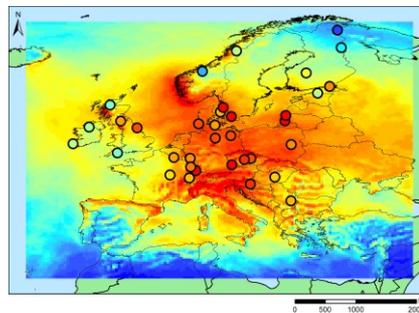
EMEP



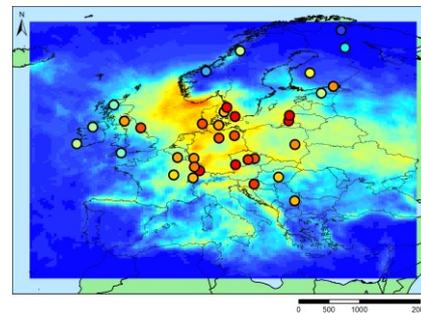
LOTO



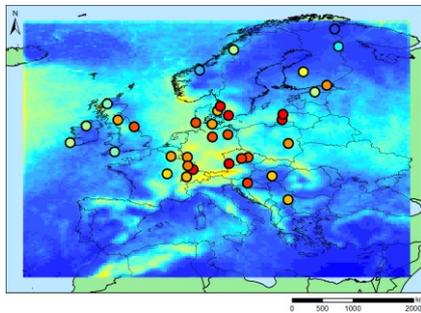
MATCH



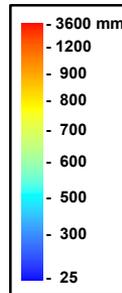
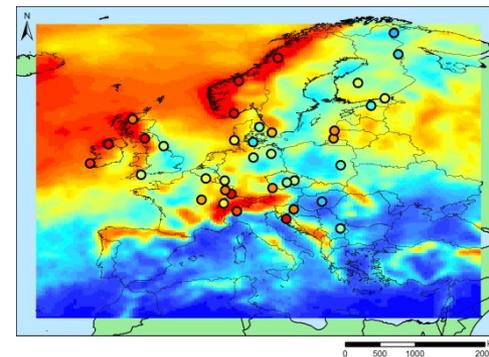
MINNI



POLR



Precipitation



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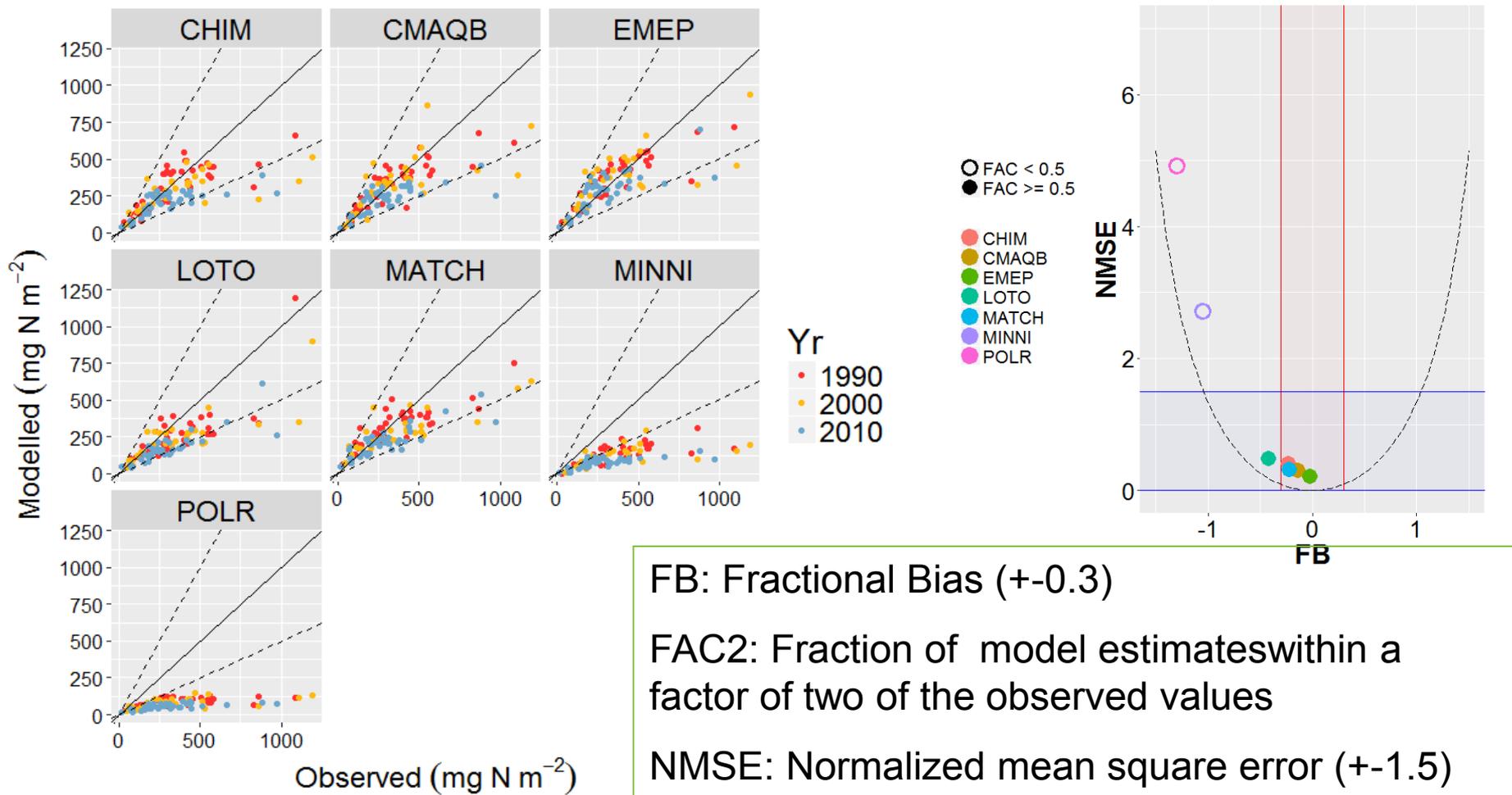
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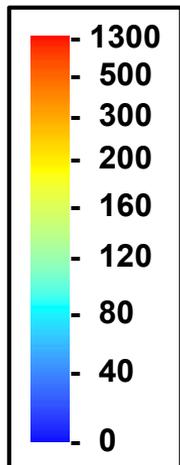
Model evaluation – Annual wet deposition

WNO_x (mg N m⁻²)

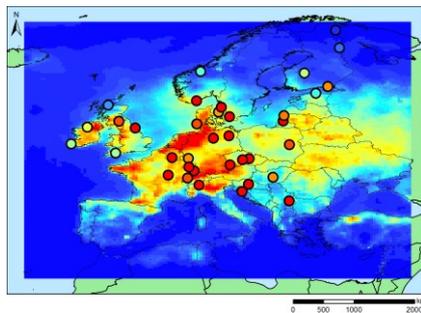


1990 Base Year W_{NHx} (mg N m⁻²)

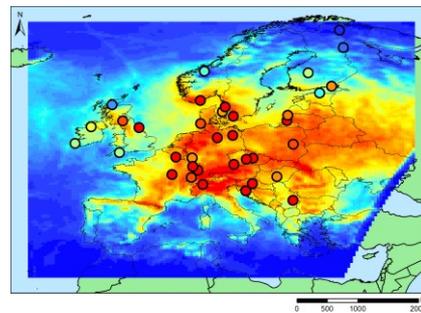
Legend



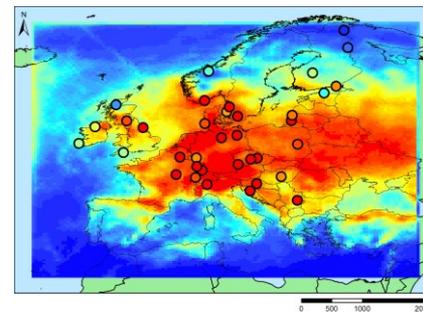
CHIM



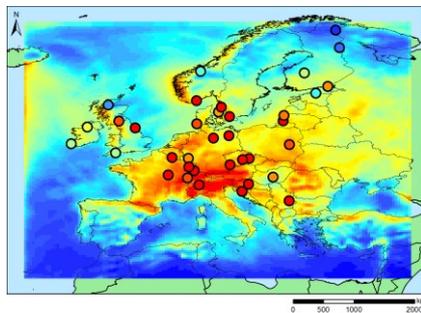
CMAQB



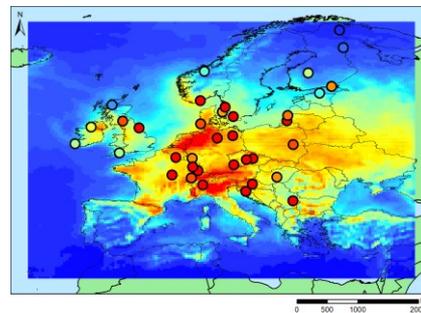
EMEP



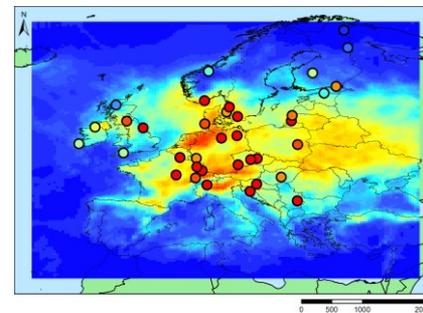
LOTO



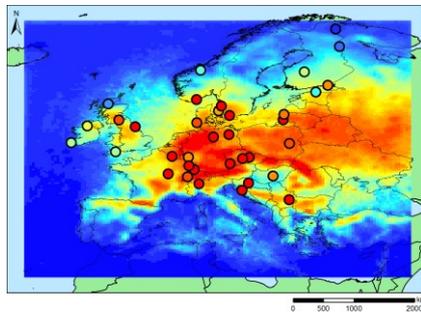
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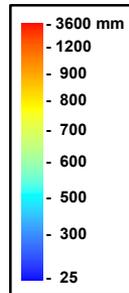
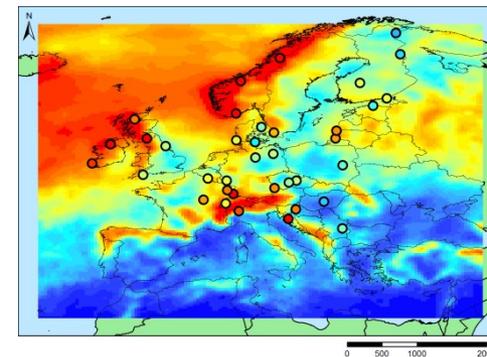
MINNI



POLR



Precipitation



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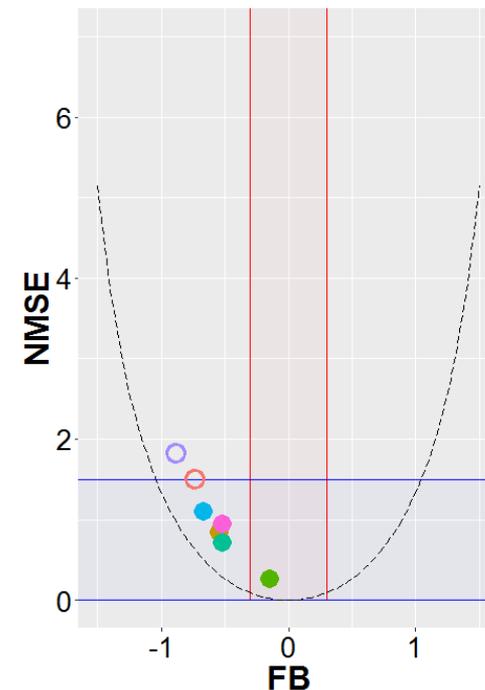
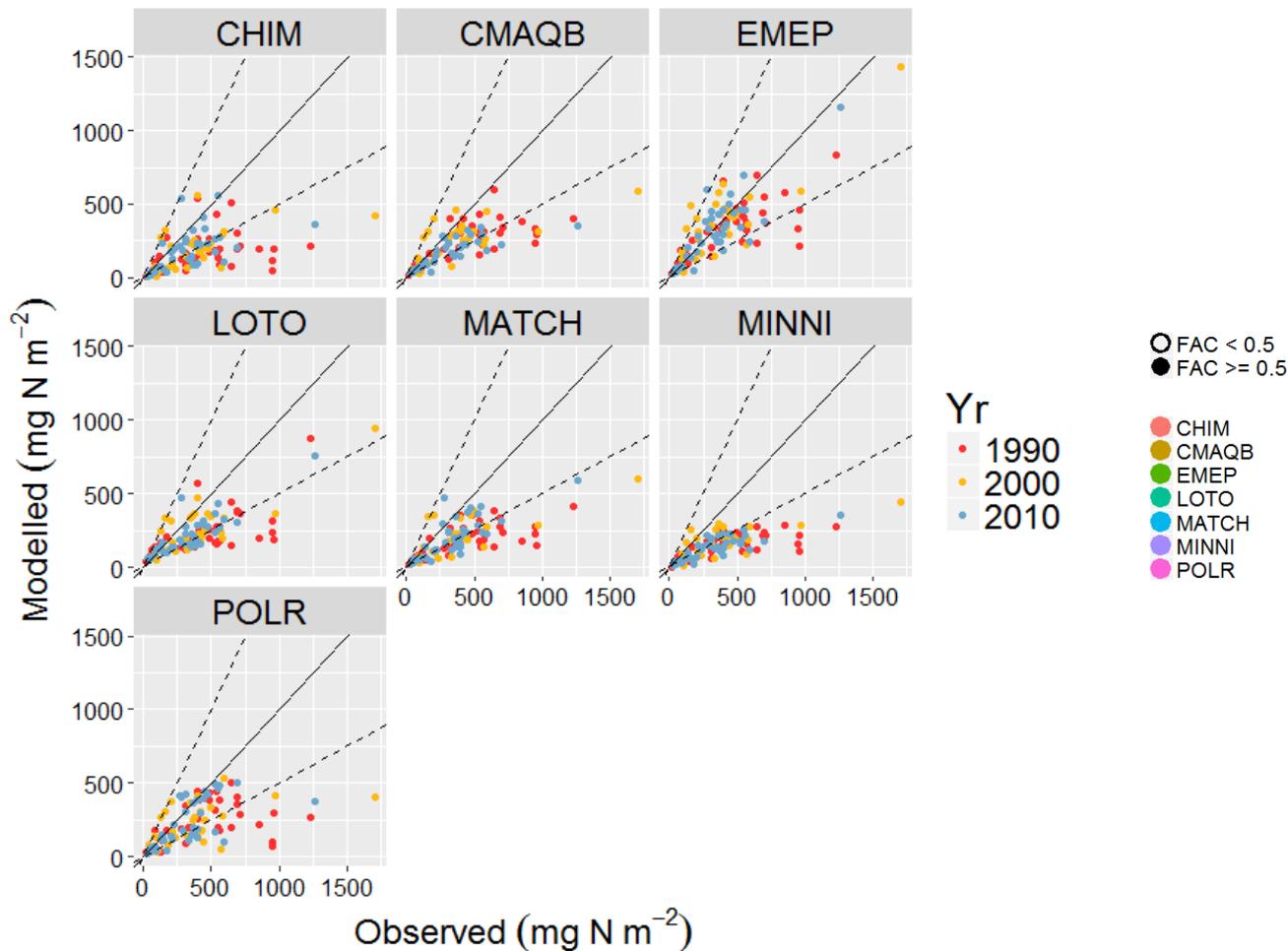
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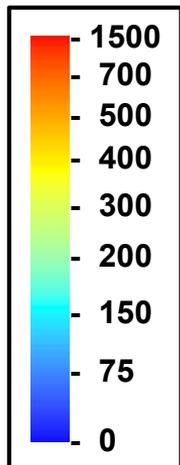
Model evaluation – Annual wet deposition

WNHx (mg N m^{-2})

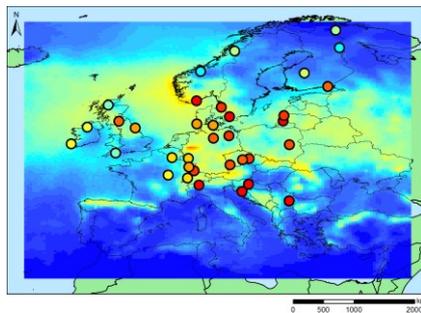


1990 Base Year WSOx (mg S m^{-2})

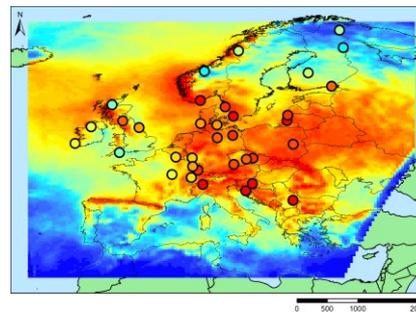
Legend



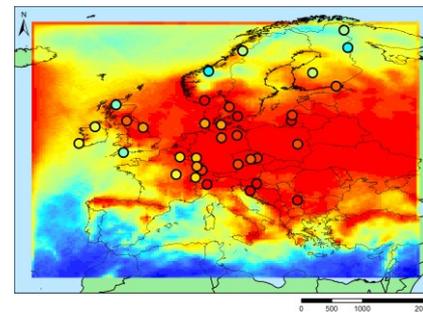
CHIM



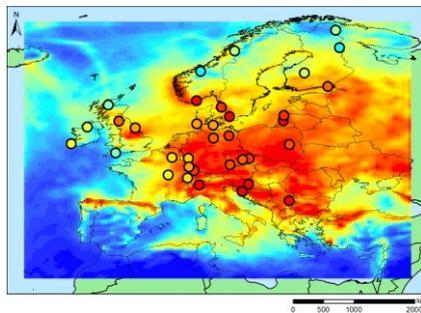
CMAQB



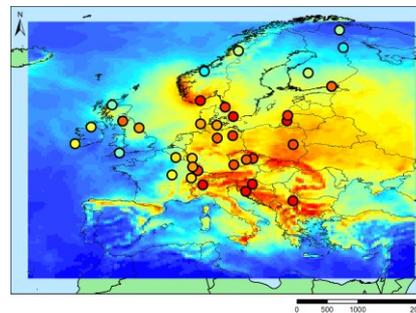
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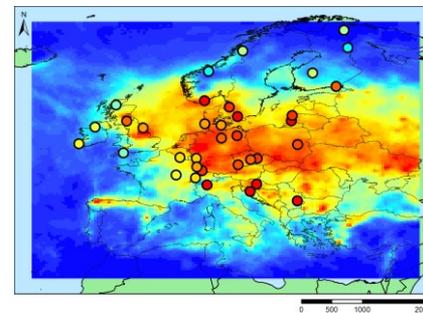
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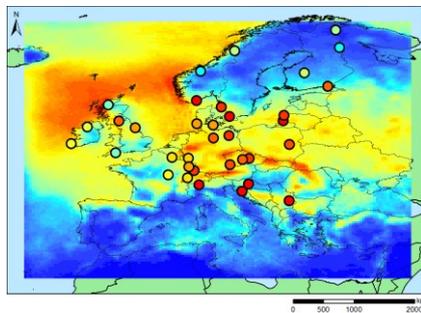
MATCH



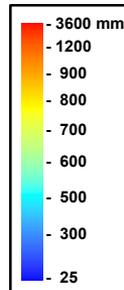
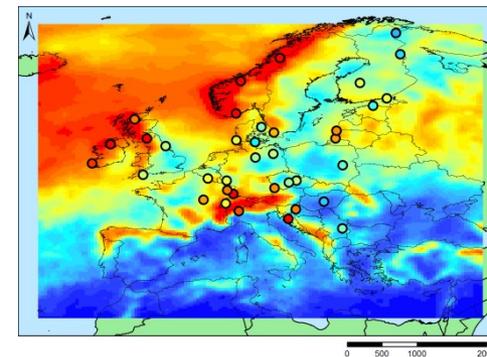
MINNI



POLR



Precipitation



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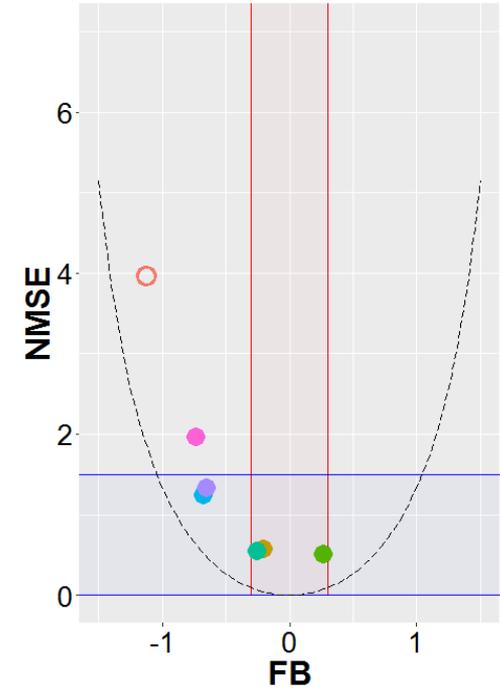
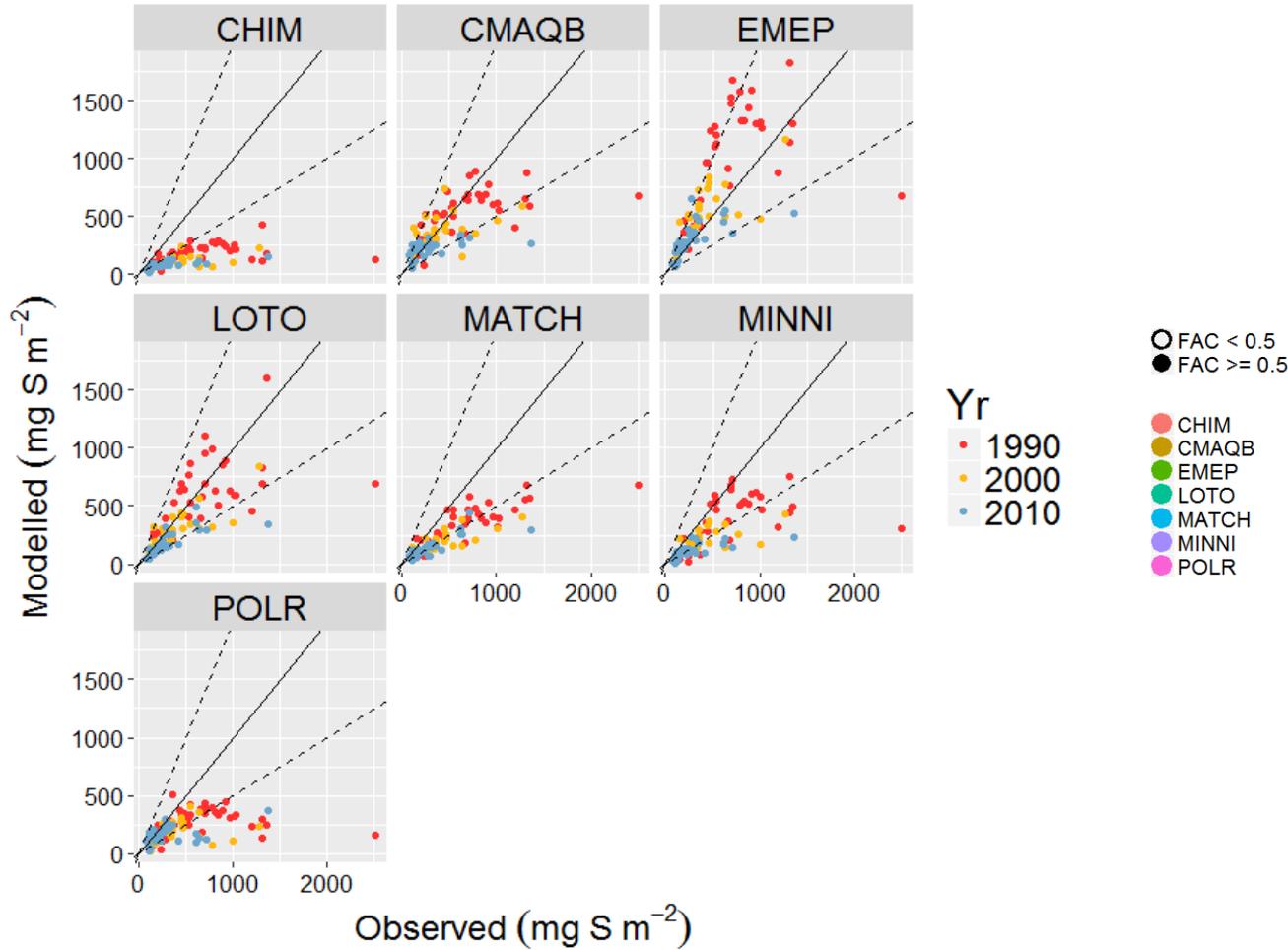
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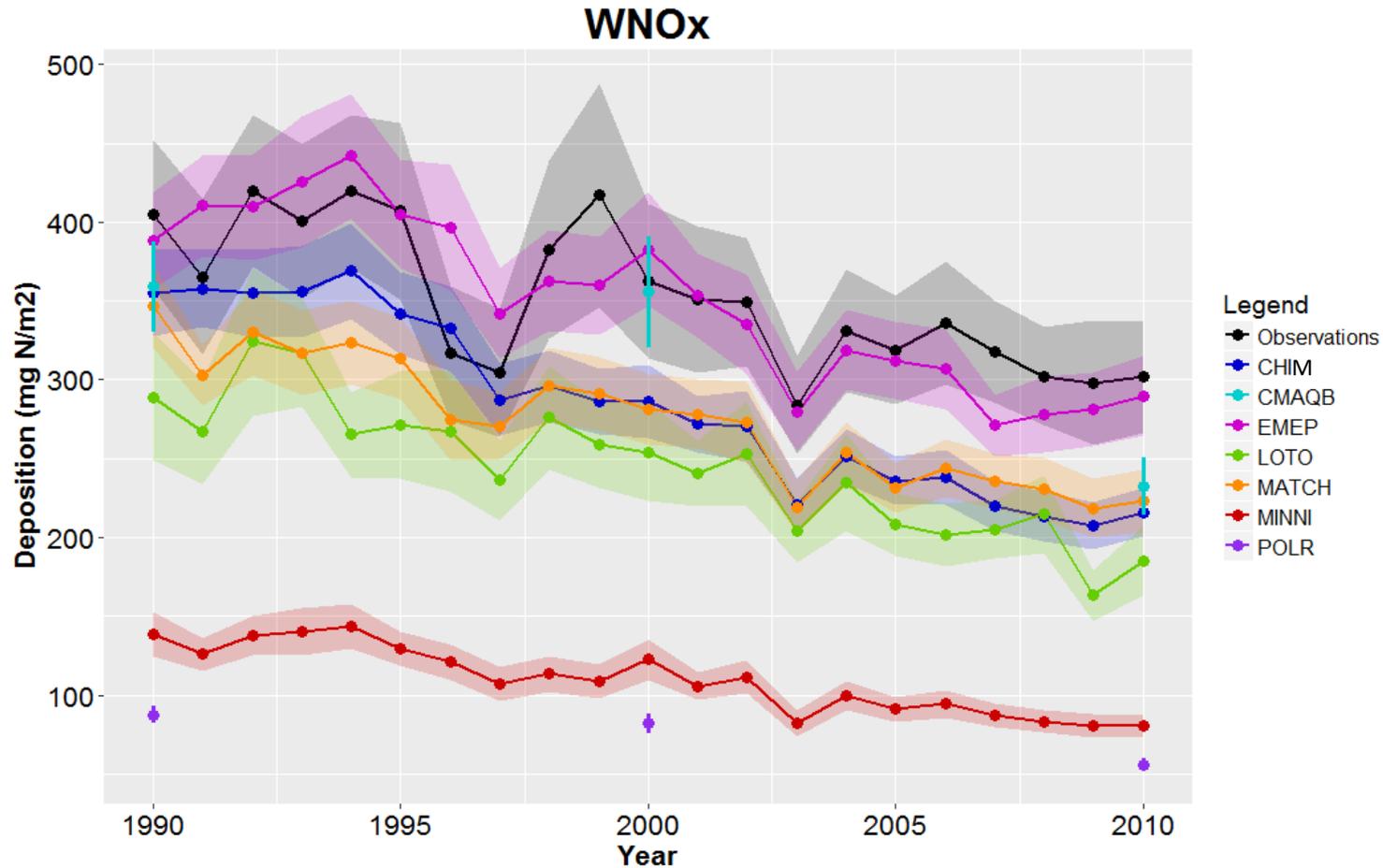
Model evaluation – Annual wet deposition

WSOx (mg S m^{-2})



21 year time series (1990-2010) – Mean of all sites (plus Std. Error)

WNOx ($\text{mg N m}^{-2} \text{ yr}^{-1}$)



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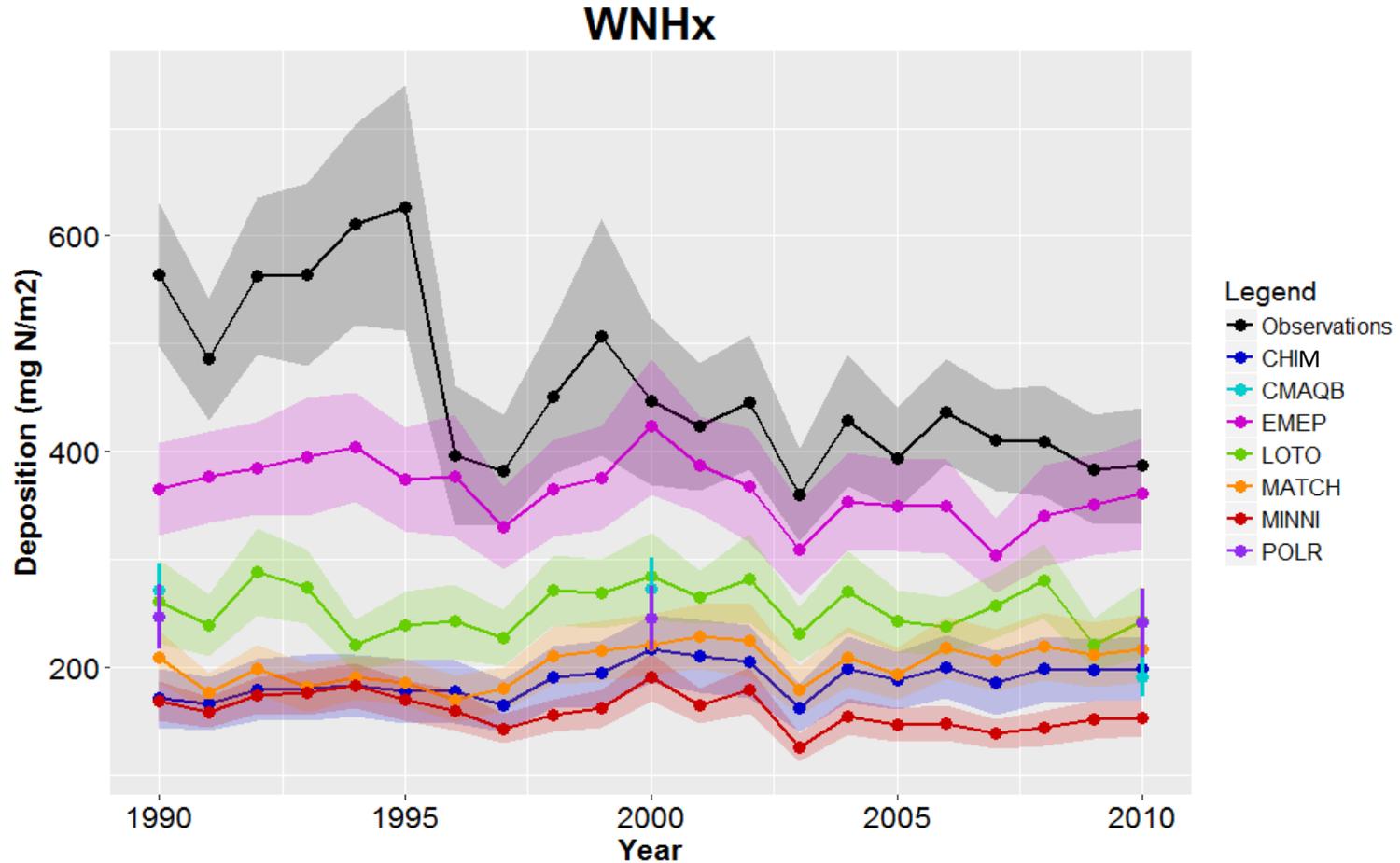
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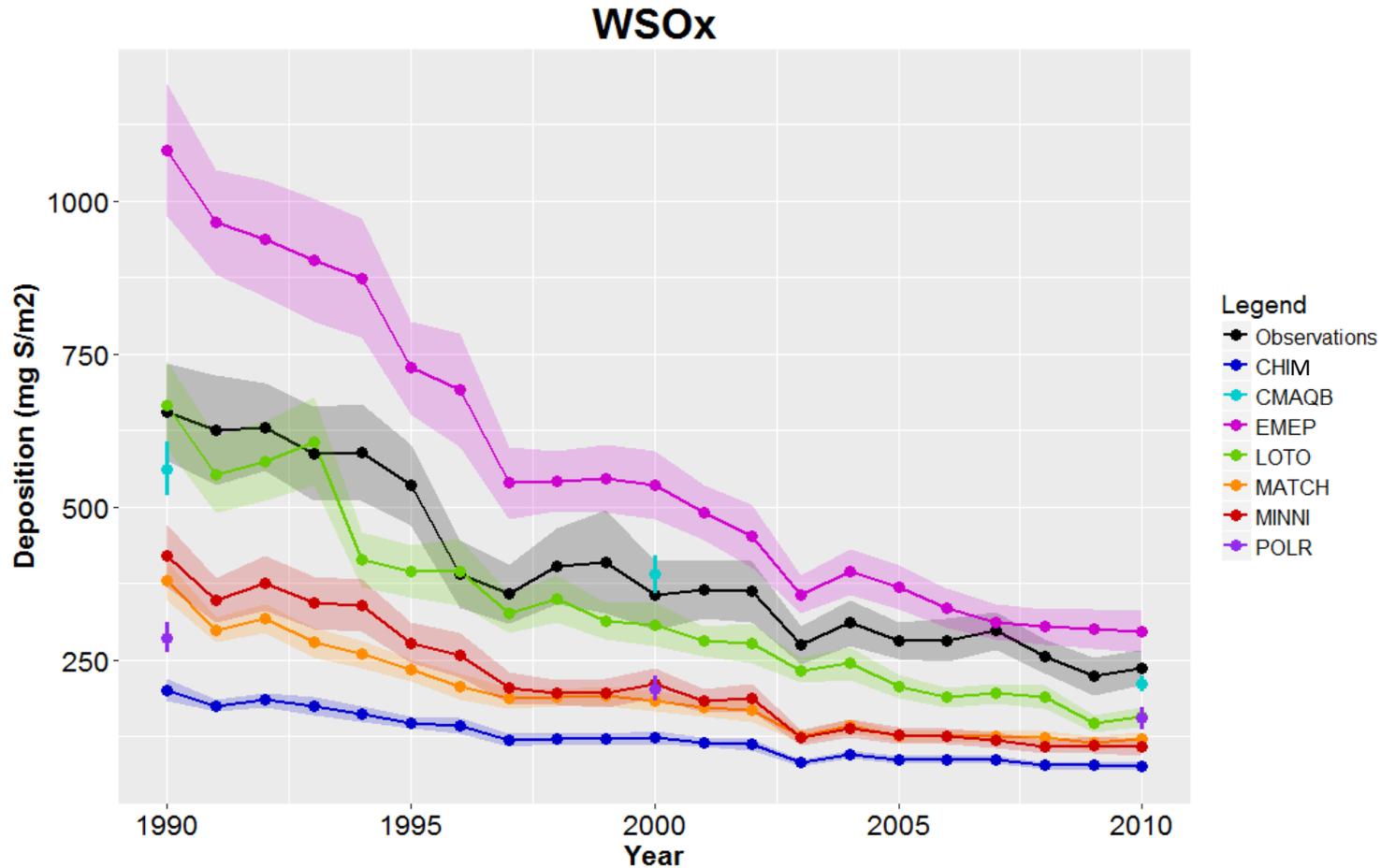
21 year time series (1990-2010) – Mean of all sites (plus Std. Error)

WNHx ($\text{mg N m}^{-2} \text{ yr}^{-1}$)



21 year time series (1990-2010) – Mean of all sites (plus Std. Error)

WSOx ($\text{mg S m}^{-2} \text{ yr}^{-1}$)



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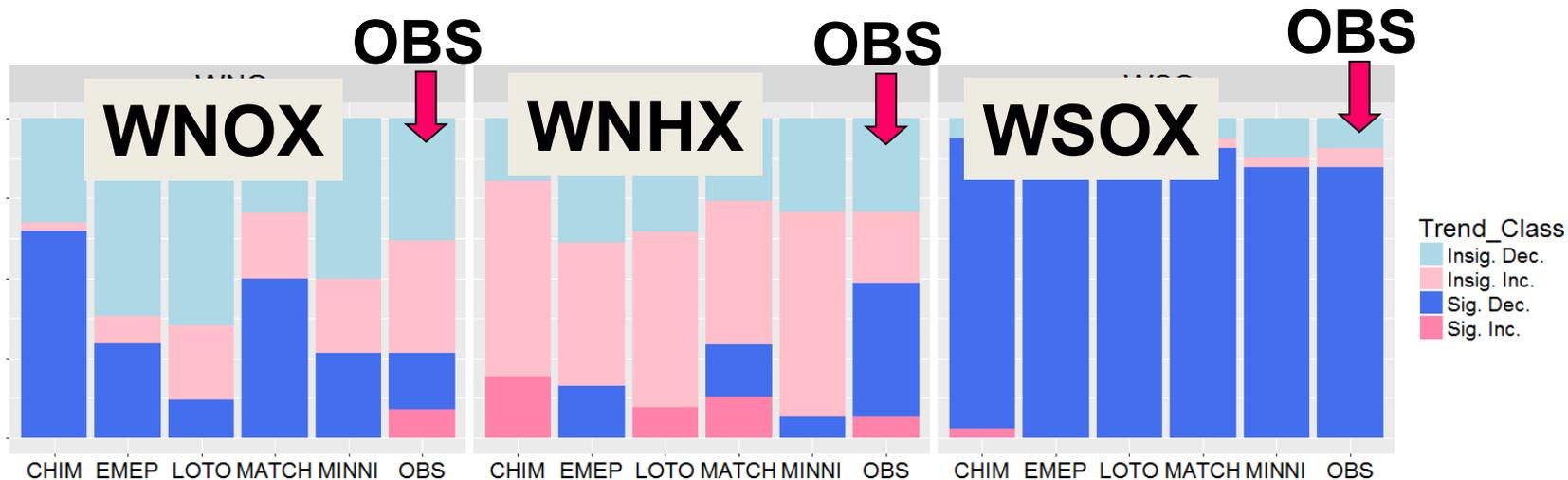
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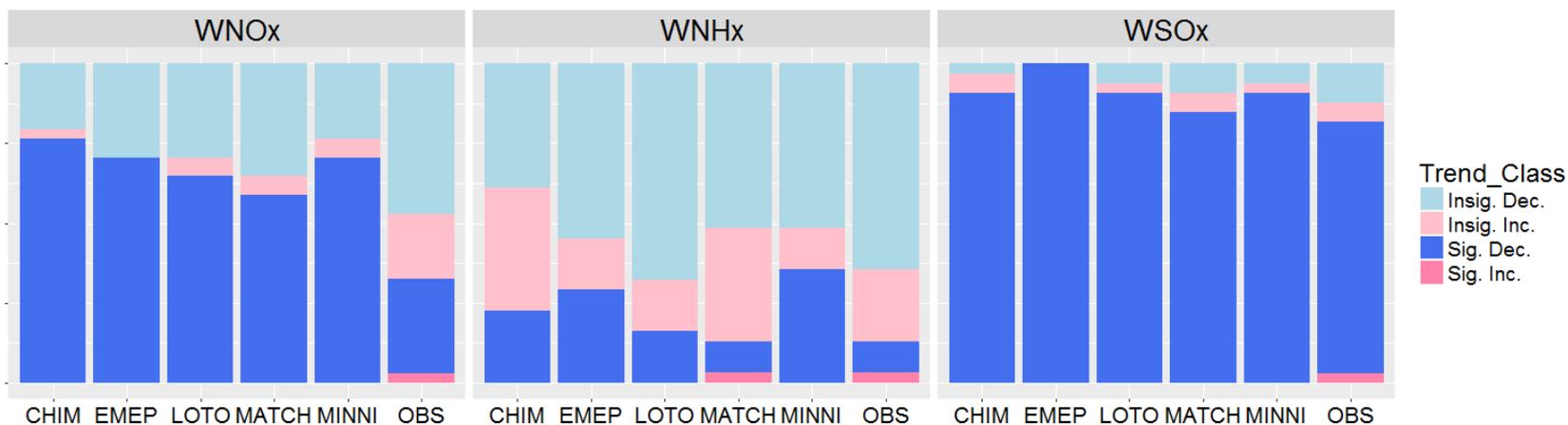


**Trend magnitude: Sen's method,
Trend Significance: using the partial seasonal Mann-Kendall test**

1990-2000



2000-2010



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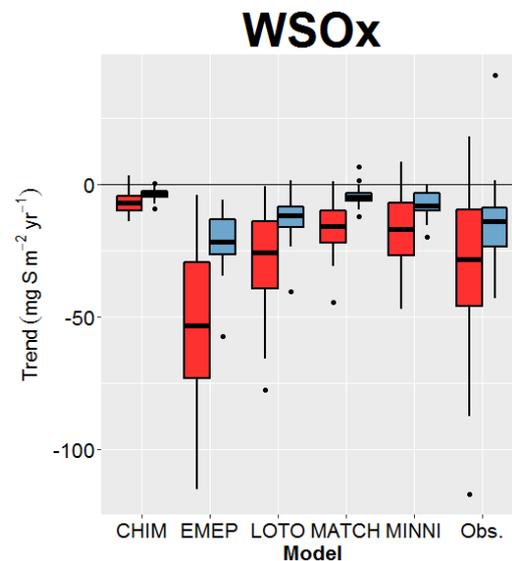
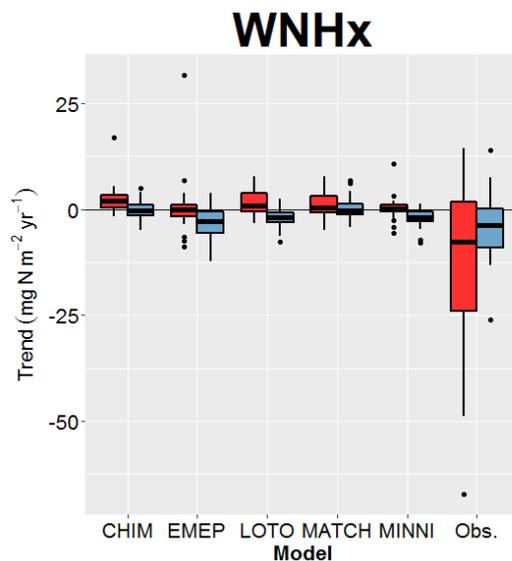
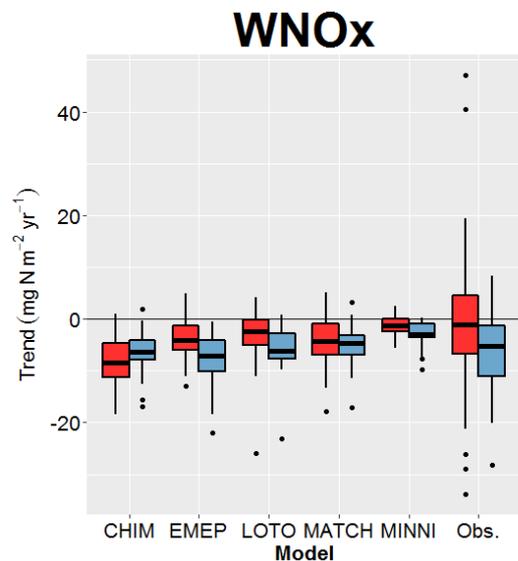
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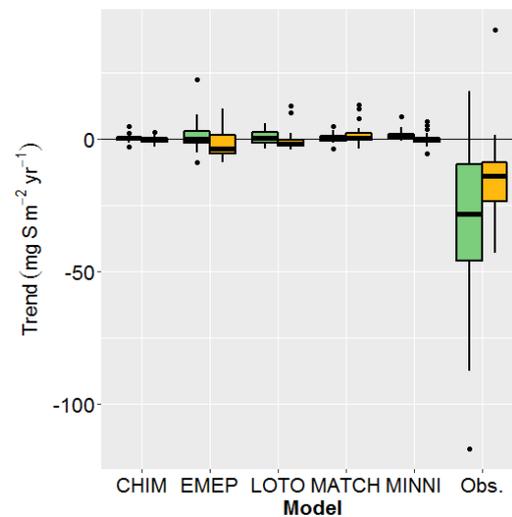
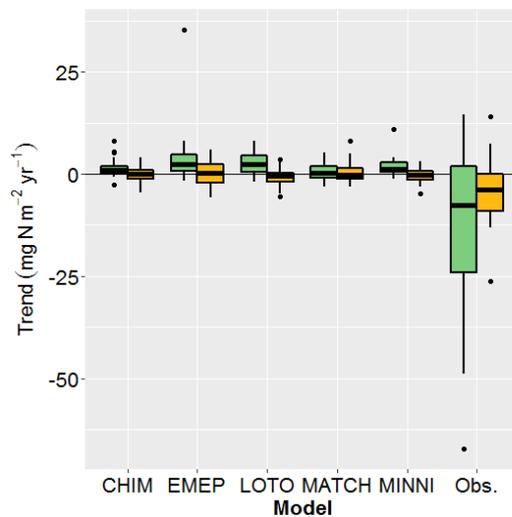
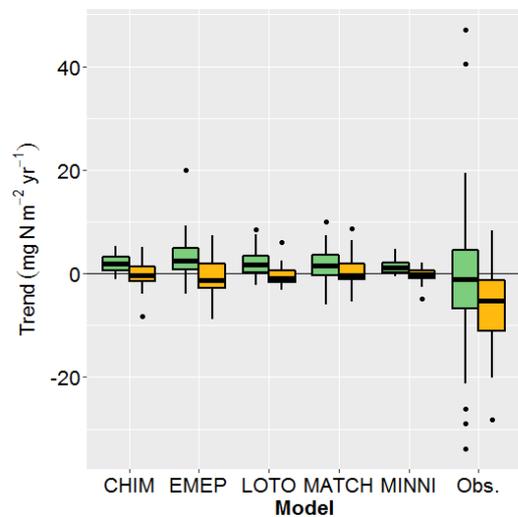
Trend distributions (changing and constant emissions)

Changing Emissions

Constant Emissions



Period_legend
 ■ 1990-2000
 ■ 2000-2010



Period_legend
 ■ 1990-2000
 ■ 2000-2010



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Evaluation of modelled significant trends (WNOx and WSOx)

Absolute Trends

WNOx (n: 3-10)

WSOx (n: 23-28)

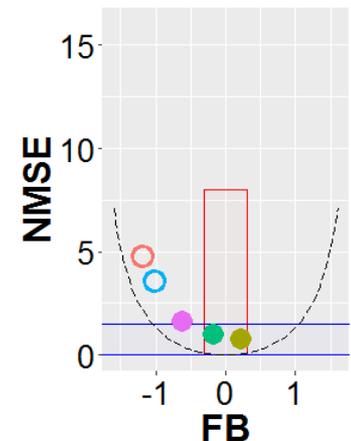
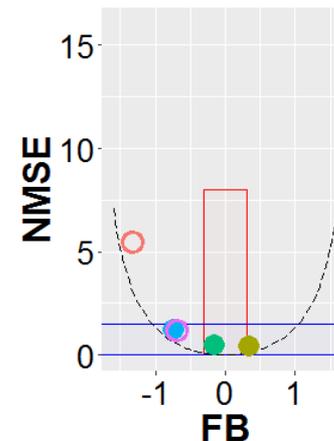
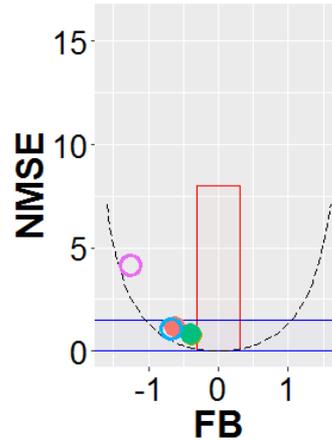
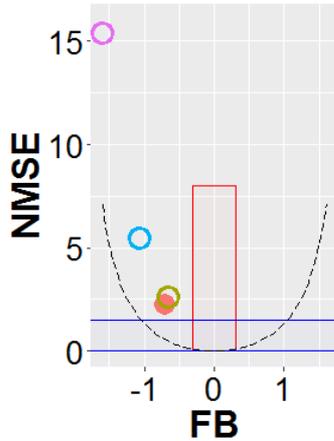
1990-2000

2000-2010

1990-2000

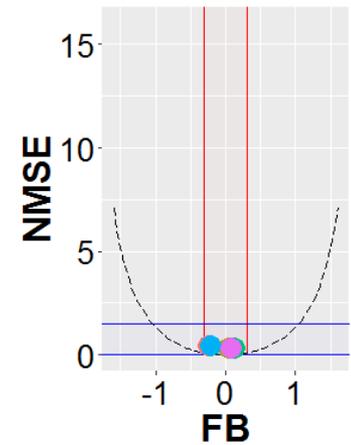
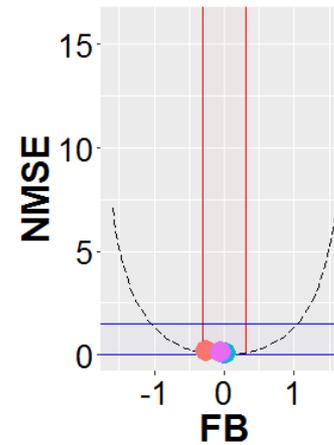
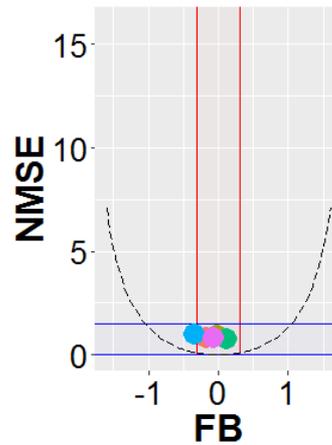
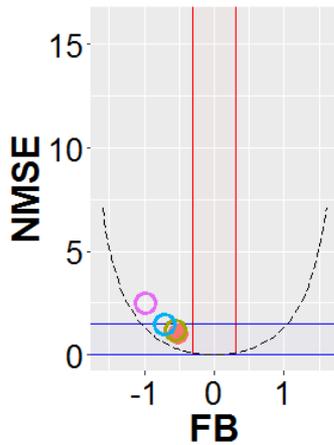
2000-2010

- CHIM
 - EMEP
 - LOTO
 - MATCH
 - MINNI
- FAC < 0.5
● FAC ≥ 0.5



Relative Trends

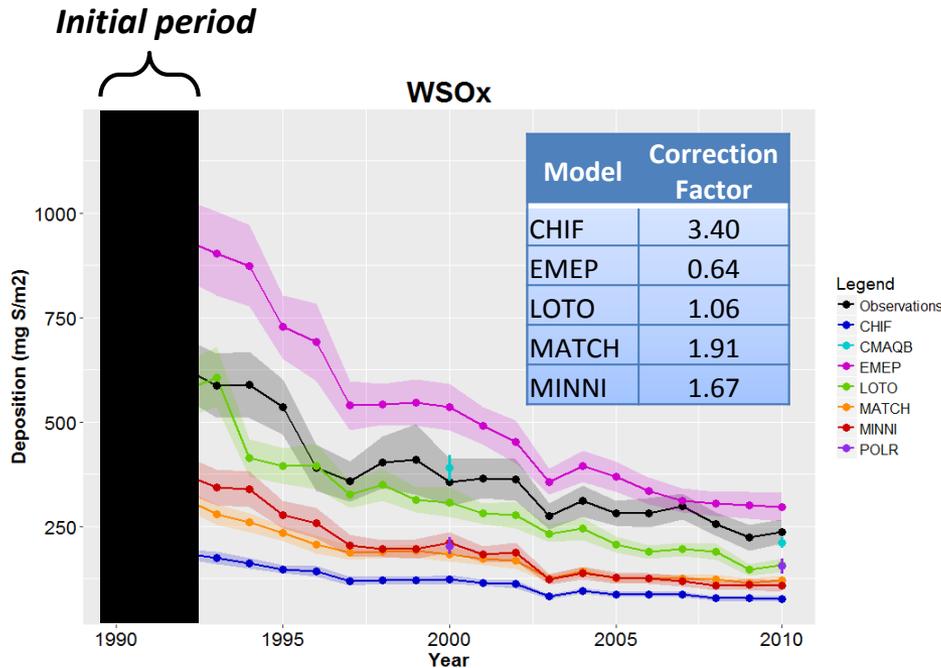
- CHIM
 - EMEP
 - LOTO
 - MATCH
 - MINNI
- FAC < 0.5
● FAC ≥ 0.5



Obtaining more robust time series through measurement-model fusion

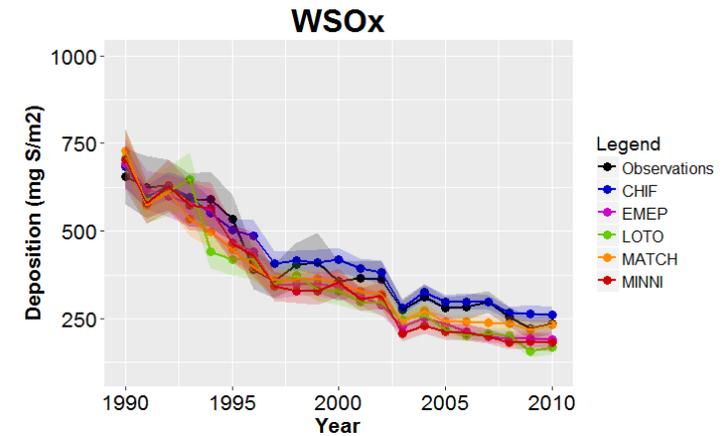
“If the models are better at estimating relative changes in deposition then maybe we can obtain more reliable estimates of future deposition by correcting the models for an initial period for which measurements exist”

Very simple example:



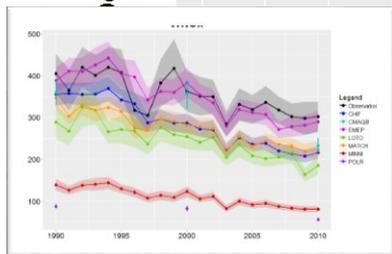
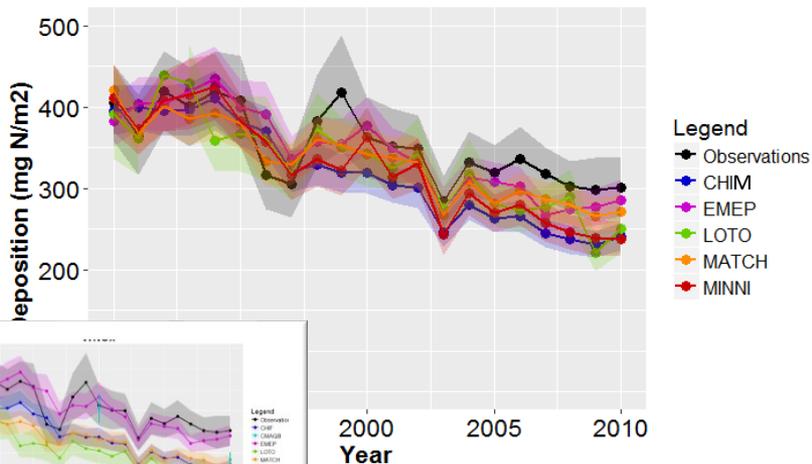
1) Calculate the model correction (e.g. bias correction) for the initial period (3 years, in this example)

2) Apply the correction to the rest of the time series

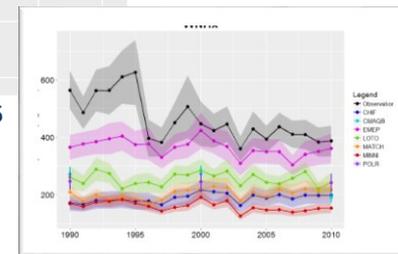
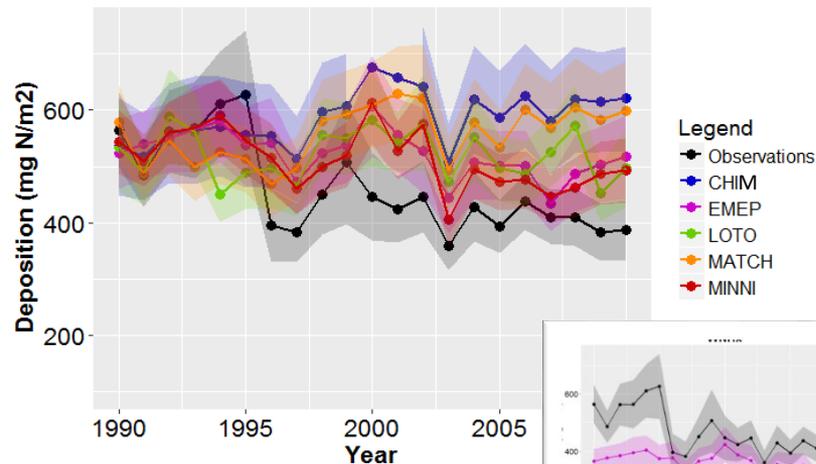


Time series of bias-corrected models

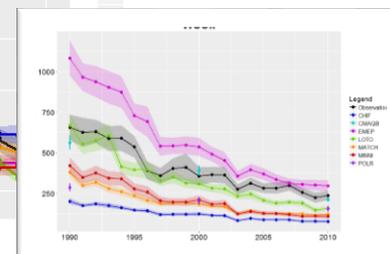
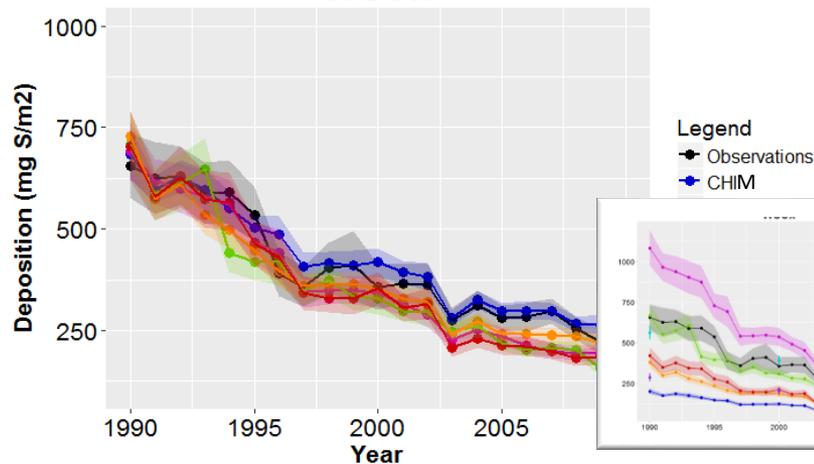
WNOx



WNHx

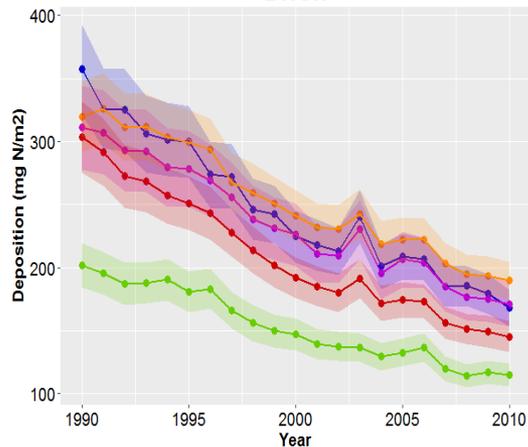


WSOx

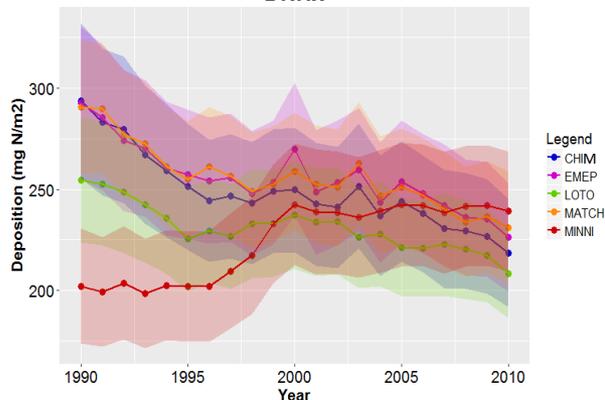


Time series of dry deposition (no observations)

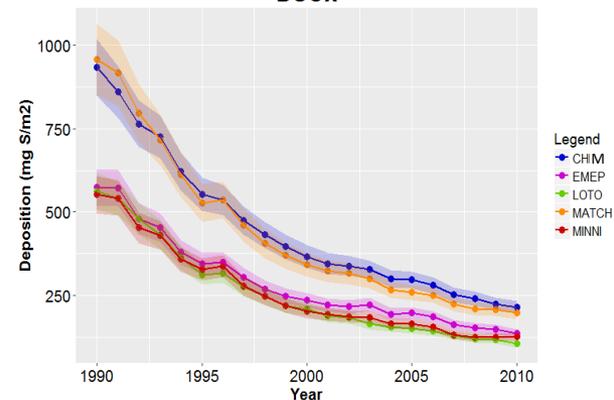
DNOx



DNHx



DSOx



DNOx: most of the models estimate similar mean dry deposition rates (with the exception of LOTO, with substantially lower values; not reflected in the estimates of WNOx).

DNHx: More agreement between the models for the second half of the time series. For the 1990-2000 period, MINNI estimates smaller deposition rates with an increasing trend (the others: decreasing trend). LOTO estimated the lowest rates for the period 2000-2010.

DSOx: two groups of models: CHIM and MATCH estimating higher dry deposition rates than the other three models.

Contribution to total oxidised N deposition: **35-70%**

Contribution to total reduced N deposition: **35-60%**

Contribution to total S deposition: **35-60%**

The contribution of dry deposition to the total is substantial and varies widely between models (mean contributions of 30 – 80%). It would be necessary to find a way to evaluate dry deposition



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LRTAP
Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution

Thank you very much!!



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